

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1807.

[No. 2045.

## Sales at Vendue.

### One every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,  
Has received by the ship William and John,  
from Liverpool,

### FALL GOODS.

October 24.

### WANTED

A middle aged woman capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

### Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 12.

### TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House  
On the corner of King and Columbia streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,  
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
13 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

October 12.

### BRYAN HAMPSON

#### HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac Brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 huds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
2 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
do. alum  
do. brown sugar  
do. brown spirit  
do. pepper  
do. young byson  
do. byson skin  
do. imperial  
do. green coffee  
do. madder  
do. ground ginger  
do. lard  
do. bacon well cured  
do. pence

A do. fine kid around alum salt.  
A do. the first quality flour for  
do. with a number of other  
which he will sell low on his

Aug. 31.

### Removal.

RETURNOF, Coach-Makers,  
sincere thanks for the  
liberal encouragement they have re-  
ceived since their  
commencing business in  
this town, and a  
desire to render their friends and the  
public, that they may remove their manu-  
factory to Fairfax, opposite to Rick-  
etts' and Newton's buildings, in the  
large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and  
Fisher, where they will be ready to give ge-  
neral satisfaction to all who shall favor them  
in their commands.

These gentlemen have carriages  
ready to be sent, and they shall be pro-  
vided with sun-shades, and will not in any  
case be disappointed.

Nov. 13.

A. TAYLOR.

### Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to  
the West-Indies; burthen 650  
arrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY.

11th mo. 30th.

### Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-  
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-  
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,  
45,000 feet of Lumber,  
New-England Rum,

Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

### FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years  
of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8.

### Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-  
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,  
one as cook, and one hortler. None need apply  
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-  
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

### Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage  
to Victuals, may have it fresh and good, at  
four pence halfpenny per quart, by applying  
at the store of

Thomas Cruse,

Opposite the Alexandria Bank.

A L S O,

Ale at twelve and half cents,  
and Sweet Cider.

December 8.

### TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,  
8 huds. West-India Rum,  
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

### Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MAC-  
MILLAN,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado  
Sugar—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a  
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's  
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John  
G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-  
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-  
streets, with a good garden and stables, con-  
veniently calculated for a small family, in a  
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession  
can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A part of the three story brick house where  
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one  
of the best stands in this town. Apply as  
above.

November 26.

### A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the  
Public, and more especially to  
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom  
this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Or-  
acle*, a French and English Gazette, printed  
three times a week, in Charleston, South-  
Carolina, will be published daily on the first  
of January, 1808, in the city of New York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-  
fice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,  
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-  
cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French  
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin,  
who is on his way from here to New-York,  
forming his correspondence.

November 23.

PALMERS Packet will sail  
for Norfolk in a few days.

Dec. 14.

WANTED,  
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to  
take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Lawrasen and Fowle.

December 14.

### Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on  
MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808,  
if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to  
the last will and testament of Thomas Lud-  
well Lee, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously  
disposed of at private sale, of which due no-  
tice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing  
three hundred acres or thereabouts. A con-  
siderable part of this land is excellent mead-  
ow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and  
the remainder is represented to be good farm-  
ing land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money,  
the balance in equal payments in twelve and  
eighteen months.—A title will be made when  
all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,  
For FANNY LEE, Executrix of  
Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

John' G. Ladd,

Has for sale, her quantity, at his warehouse on  
Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and  
diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens,  
etc. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety  
of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & mo-  
lasses, West-India and New-England rum,  
Holland gin and French brandy of fine qual-  
ity, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga,  
and Port wines, linseed, spermaceti & tan-  
ners' oil, mould, tallow and soap, candles,  
40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and  
pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pick-  
led salmon and beevies tongues, raisins in  
kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrap-  
ping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity  
of soft leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000  
weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Rus-  
sia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15.

Joseph H. Mandeville,  
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in huds. and  
bls. various qualities

Loaf and Lump do, in bls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in huds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-  
co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Ho-  
ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family  
use.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different  
qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter  
casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in  
small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

### FOR SALE,

The Schooner

## TRIAL

OF COLONEL A. BURR.

## MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

## EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, October 8.

(CONTINUED)

Lieut. Clarence Mulford.

Mr. M. R. Are you well acquainted with major Bruff? A I served under him. Q What was his general character? A That is a very delicate question. Unfortunately for major Bruff he had not many friends either among the citizens or officers.

Chief Justice What was the character of major Bruff as a man of truth? A Never heard it called in question.

Mr. M. R. What was general character before the arrival of general W. as a man of integrity and truth. I say his general character, for I never will enquire as to every particular act of a man's life? A I cannot say. I do not know how he was esteemed as a man of integrity & truth. I never heard it impeached, but think the general had more friends than he. I know he was not liked as the commandant of the post. Q What kind of a position is Cold Water, is it a desirable one? A I thought it the most desirable one I ever saw, as to healthiness, wood, water, and the convenience with which provisions and military stores might be collected. Q Were you placed there for the accommodation of the troops as for any military operations? A That place was selected for a cantonment; and for that purpose it is the most eligible I ever saw. Q What is judge Easton's general character? A It is not good. Q Did major B. accommodate judge Easton with quarters in the garrison which had been furnished to the major by the public? A He did. When I speak of major Bruff as not a good commandant of a post, I mean as to his not agreeing with the officers. As to his military skill I say nothing.

Col. Henry Gaither was called in and interrogated as to the character and conduct of major Bruff during the revolutionary war.

Col. Gaither. As to major Bruff's service in the continental service, he was very young when he entered into it; he was a very active, brave, enterprising officer; he was sundry times badly wounded, and as soon as he was able, always returned to duty; he stood very high among the officers.

Mr. Martin. Was his reputation high among the officers? A He stood high with the officers of the higher grades, particularly with general O. H. Williams, colonel Smith, and the rest of the field officers.

Mr. Martin. As to his character in private life? A I frequently met with him in the society of Cincinnati; and never heard any thing illegal against him. His character, as far as I have ever known or heard, has always stood fair.

Major Bruff. I was never arrested, or ever reprimanded during the whole course of the revolutionary war, and services since; but on the contrary have had many flattering things said to and of me throughout my military life, till gen. Wilkinson differed with me. Captain Richmond, the officer who signed the charges and solicited my arrest, I considered as my friend—he was at my house almost every day before the troops moved to Cold Water, and on terms of intimacy 'till the moment of my arrest. As to any disagreement with the officers of the garrison at St. Louis, I had none, except about duty—when I arrived the garrison was in the most wretched order. Not an officer understood the manual or artillery exercise. They did not even know how to post the men to the pieces or the priming and loading motions. I therefore kept the officers to close duty, and it was for that cause, if any, that they complained and were dissatisfied—the inhabitants noticed and applauded the difference in the police and appearances of the men. Respecting the French, I had no personal difference with any one of them; nor did I ever injure any in their person or property. If I was unpopular with them, it must have arose from some observations I may have made about antedated concessions and surveys that took in the public land grants works. The judges, military commandants and lawyers (except Donaldson) were opposed to the general's measures, and friendly to me; and the bar volunteered their services in my court.

marital, and the principal part of the Americans were on my side of the question. But I did not visit the cantonment; and on being upbraided with my unsociable disposition on that account, I observed that they did not want democrats there, alluding to general Wilkinson's arrangements to keep me from it and mixing with the officers.

Lieut. Mulford being asked whether a majority of the people were friends to major Bruff or gen. Wilkinson, observed: I fully believe that by far the greater part of the people, both French and Americans were the friends of gen. Wilkinson.

Major Bruff replied that the president of the U. S. was the best judge of that, the only instance in which we tried our strength was in a petition respecting the removal of gen. Wilkinson from that government and the appointment of his successor.

## CONGRESS.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 7.

## DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law.

CONTINUED.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he rose with much reluctance to submit to the house a very few remarks on this subject. The real question now to be decided was, whether the subject of the petition under consideration was such as ought, at this time, to claim the serious deliberation of the house in order to decide on its merits. Was the prayer of it such as they should deliberate about granting? If it was doubtful what the decision on the merits of this petition ought to be, then it should be referred; but if on the first glance of its prominent features, its object was evidently inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the nation; if there could be no doubt with regard to the final decision that ought to be made upon it; this house ought not to refer it to any committee whatever. It was in this point of view he considered this petition. It appeared to him as little less than an insult on the understanding of the house, and when all the facts relating to the subject were taken into consideration, he was of opinion that this house, if not a direct, at least an indirect insult on their dignity. It was said the people had a constitutional right to petition, and that this house ought to hear their petitions. This right, he said, was not denied; the petition had been received and read in this house; and the question now was, how it should be disposed of; which must be decided according to the subject matter of the petition, and will in no manner interfere with the right of the people to petition. In this petition, said Mr. C. the petitioners state they are alarmed by the high demands made by this country on Great Britain, and that their alarms are increased by public rumor. How, asked Mr. C. do these petitioners know the nature of the demands which have been made? and with what propriety do they state to this house their alarms on account of demands made by government for redress, at a time when the whole nation feel with indignation, the insult which had rendered those demands necessary; but suppose the house should refer this petition; it would be essentially necessary, before they could act on it, or remove those alarms complained of, that they should know what those demands were that occasioned them. They could not decide on the subject without knowing them; and how were they to obtain the information. Negotiations on the subject were now pending; the petitioners therefore could not expect that an enquiry into the nature of those demands would be made by this house, and it would not be consistent with the interest or policy of the nation to make such enquiry, until the result of those negotiations was known. What benefit could therefore result to the petitioners in regard to the pretended ground of their alarms, from referring their petition? None. But the object of the petitioners is to obtain a repeal of the non-importation act; and they state as the reasons for wishing this repeal, that the act is calculated to embarrass the merchants of this country and irritate the people and government of Great Britain.

If gentlemen would reflect a moment on this subject, they would be convinced that if the petitioners had paid a proper respect to the interest of their country or the dignity of this house, they would not at this time have made this application. The passage of that act was the first step which had been taken by the American government, declaratory of their determination to resist aggression, which had been long continued on their commerce and citizens. It was passed by a very large majority of this house after a full discussion of its merits. At a subsequent session its operation was suspended and upon what ground?

On this express ground which was officially communicated to the house—that G. Britain had manifested a friendly disposition towards this country, and that our differences with that nation were in a fair train of amicable adjustment—and even with this information before them, Mr. C. said they had only suspended the operation of the act but had not repealed it.

This was done with a view to meet in a proper manner, those friendly advances on the part of that nation. Had any thing since taken place, calculated to conciliate the affections of this country, or which ought to induce the government to abandon the ground of resistance which they had taken, or shrink from a perseverance in those measures first determined on, and still deemed necessary for the attainment of justice—on the contrary had not the conduct of Great Britain since, been a tissue of aggravated insults? Had not one aggression been committed after another, in regular succession, one after another, and with increasing atrocity, until the climax of aggravated injury was completed by the attack on the Chesapeake? Was it necessary to repeat the circumstances of this outrage, which for cowardly arrogance and deliberate insult, exceeded any thing of the kind ever known among civilized nations. The universal indignation which it excited throughout the union, still remains unabated and would continue to do so while the crime was unatoned for—and yet, under these circumstances, said Mr. C. we are called upon to retreat from the ground we had previously occupied—to relinquish the only measure of resistance we had taken—After the murder of Pierce, and the still more barbarous murder of his fellow-citizens in the Chesapeake, (since the passage of that law, and its suspension) you are called upon to retrace your steps, to decline all resistance—to shrink from the contest—and virtually to say to G. Britain—we feel your chastisement—and we regret that we have taken any step which may irritate your people or government. The people of America said Mr. C. would frown with indignation contempt on a conduct of this kind—and even the people of Great Britain, if they possessed the spirit of freemen, would feel a contempt for a conduct so pusillanimous, so inconsistent with the dignity of a nation—They could not do otherwise (however they might seem to approve the measure) than despise the meanness of a people, who would make a shew of resistance in defence of their injured rights, and after repeated insults relinquish the contest, without reparation, and tamely submit to the most aggravated aggressions. If we were to deliberate on pursuing such a conduct—if we expressed a doubt of the propriety of rejecting with indignation such a proposition, we would justly merit & receive the universal execration of the people of America. Mr. C. concluded by declaring his determination to vote against the reference of the petition to any committee—and expressing his hope that such reference would not be agreed to by the house.

[Debate to be continued]

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, December 16.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT.

At a time when (owing to some unknown circumstance) there is "a break" on the main mail route, which has prevented the arrival of the regular newspaper mail from New York, it is particularly gratifying to us to have the dreaded deficiency supplied by the kind attention of our correspondent.

The editor of the *Federal Gazette* has received the *New York Gazette* of the 14th in anticipation, containing a mass of marine and other intelligence of great importance. It may be feared from the following extracts, that we have only the sad alternative left of electing our adversary—The two great contending powers of Europe, who seem to be madly engaged in a war of extermination, are bent upon opening a wider field of death, which threatens with convulsion the whole civilized world. It must be a work of no common difficulty for our helmets to steer with safety.—

## DILEMMA.

Britain claims the right of taking her own subjects from our merchant ships.

France declines, "there shall be no neutrals", you must fight for or against us.

It becomes then a serious question what does the true policy of America dictate? Will you be dragged into a war against England, and to gain what?

Or,

Will you submit your merchant vessels to be searched for seamen, and return to a friendly understanding with the ruler of the sea?

It may be fairly stated, that Great Britain is fighting for existence; if there be added to her long list of enemies, one more, the U. S. the last remaining neutral, desperate indeed must be that conflict which will drench the world with blood, and expel affrighted commerce from the earth.

We hope sincerely that circumstances may prove less unfavorable than they appear at present; that we may be able to a-

void all warlike collision with European powers, and pursue in peace the policy which leads to wealth and greatness.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

New York, December 14.

The long expected schooner *Revenge*, captain Read, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from England and France, with dispatches of the highest importance, from Mr. Murray, our minister at London, and Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris. She sailed from England the 15th of October, and from Ch. de G. in France, on the 9th of November.

Of the nature of the dispatches we have no other information than that they are of the utmost importance. D. Bubus, who is the bearer of them (and who went out on the *Revenge*) hastened on to the seat of government with all possible speed. He reached town in a hired boat several hours before the *Revenge* got up.

We are informed by the officers of the *Revenge*, that Bonaparte had declared to Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris,

*That there should be no neutrals!* This is a fact. We have no comments to make.

Our London papers by the ship *Bruno*, captain Prendergast, who arrived on Saturday evening 27 days from Liverpool, are to the 12th ult. The extracts from them given in the *New York Gazette* of this day will be found highly interesting, it will be seen that the *Saintra* frigate sailed from Lympington for America, with Mr. Rose on board, the 9th of last month. He has probably ere this arrived in the Chesapeake, where the frigate was bound. Mr. Monroe was still in England, but it was expected he would sail about the time the *Brutus* left Liverpool.

Price of stocks at London, November 11 noon, consols 63 1-2—Reduced 62 1-4—Omnium 1-8 premium.

## American flour 35 to 38.

In consequence of Denmark having declared war against Great Britain, the latter has granted letters of marque and general reprisals against Denmark. The official order is dated the 4th of November.

General reprisals were also granted against the ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ruggi, the republic of the Seven Islands, and other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas; which are occupied by the army of France and her allies.

## London, December 8.

Yesterday a considerable number of letters reached town from Gibraltar, Lisbon and Oporto. We have seen one from an highly respectable authority, in which it is mentioned, that Lucien Bonaparte had been recalled from his retirement at Rome, and had arrived at Paris, where he received the most favorable reception from Napoleon. It is well known that Napoleon offered him the crown of Portugal two years ago, and it is highly probable, that the present reconciliation and visit to Paris, is connected with a similar offer.

Yesterday a considerable number of letters were received at the post office, from Monte Viede, brought to Portsmouth by the *Unicorn* frigate; and *Naiad*, British Queen and *Erica* transports; they left the river Plate on the 8th August in company with the *Thisbe*, and 13 other transports, having 2000 troops on board, and parted from them on the 20th ult. off the Western Islands. General Whitlock had, at the time of their sailing, embarked on board the *Medusa* frigate for England, and his regiment, the 89th, had sailed for the East Indies. Every arrangement had been made for the evacuation of Monte Viede on the 7th September agreeably to the articles of capitulation. Brigadier general Lumley, and captain Richa, his aid-de-camp, came home in the *Unicorn*.

The *Cæsar* of 80 guns, London of 93, and *Conqueror* of 74, with the *Raleigh* sloop of war, and several small vessels which sailed from Torbay on the 15th ult. under the orders of sir R. Stratton, have proceeded to Lisbon.

It is reported that lord Gambier will take the command of the secret expedition now fitting out at Plymouth; and that sir H. Popham will be captain of the fleet. The last mentioned officer, it was rumored, left town last night to join the admiral's flag ship.

Lord Gardner, it is said, is about to resign the command of the Channel fleet, for the admiralty, in which case sir J. T. Duckworth succeeds to the command of the Channel fleet. His lordship continued windbound in Torbay, on Thursday, with the sail of the line.

We are strongly inclined to question the truth of the report, which has prevailed for some days, of our troops having been

sent away from Egypt. It is true that the late detachments were intended to be sent to Alexandria to open a communication with the Bays, who are also in our favor as soon as they can be sent to protect them in the Downs on Friday.

Sir Samuel Hood, with three Danish ships of the Downs on Friday. Sir Sidney Smith has the command of the secret expedition which he is entrusted.

Letters from St. Petersburgh mention the importation of lord Leveson Gower, Stephen Sharp to acquire merchants residing in the Baltic, that he must degage, or circumstances, to enter into a coalition with Great Britain.

The object of Mr. Ross we are given to understand to America a compensation for the colonial carrying trade suspending our own navigation of America and permitting unrestrictedly in the India islands.

We feel great pleasure in the publick late arrival of the India fleet, under the command of 64 guns. They reached the Downs early this morning, and we expect the fleet left St. Helena on the 1st of November.

General Whitlock was under an arrest, prepared by a court martial. The court preferred against him by air.

The ships of the line engaged in the expedition are all in readiness. They are at Plymouth, ready for their march from Deal on to Portsmouth, where it is expected to proceed to Plymouth.

BONAPARTE'S BLOCKADE. Yesterday that a proclamation was immediately signed by his maj. France, and every other country in a coalition and influence, in a proclamation forbidding all intercourse with their harbors, except such as is from a port in Great Britain. This is the strong measure which the chancellor of the exchequer urged during the late administration, absolutely necessary to meet the blocking decree. We presume, that if it did not appear of his conductors as a measure of policy, it would have been adopted. It will, no doubt, cut off all intercourse with the globe, and prevent her from the commodities of Africa and America.

The only objection to the measure is the consequent injury to our trade; which is treated in the treasury as a chimera. Our trade would suffer indeed if the article deal, if our own productions of our colonies were not dispensed with the fact? Are not the products of our colonies absolutely necessary to the colonies to prevent the colonies from living? Can any decree induce the people of the colonies to use the use of sugar, coffee, etc. of a variety of other articles? Hence the introduction of them more circuitously will reach every part of the country.

It may be said, if the country is to be with the use of sugar, coffee, etc. of a variety of other articles? Hence the introduction of them more circuitously will reach every part of the country. We interdict that trade, if we shall convey to a French port of our own, we shall produce but our own, we shall not be able as we have always done without them. Now it is not fact. The inference

with Europe,  
and the policy  
restless.

IDENT  
December 14  
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November 8  
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for the East to-  
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in Vedo on the  
to the articles of  
general Lumley,  
de-camp, came

London of 93.  
with the Raleigh  
al small vessels  
y on the 15th ult.  
R. S. S. S. have

Gambier will have  
et expedition now  
and that sir H.  
f the fleet. The  
it was rumored,  
join the admiral's  
aid, is about to re-  
e Channel fleet, for  
h case sir J. T.  
o the command of  
lordship continued  
on Thursday, with  
need to question the  
which has prevailed  
troops having been

drawn from Egypt. We rather be-  
lieve that the late detachments from Gib-  
ralter were intended to enable our army at  
Alexandria to open a communication with  
the Boys, who are disposed to declare in  
our favor as soon as they find us in a situ-  
ation to protect them in their revolt.

Sir Samuel Hood, with three British and  
three Danish ships of the line, arrived in  
the Dows on Friday.

Sir Sidney Smith has left town to take  
the command of the secret expedition with  
which he is entrusted. He will boast his  
flag on board the Pompee, and his force  
will consist of six sail of the line and 5003  
military.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 6th  
of November, mention the important circumstances,  
that lord Leveson Gower had directed sir  
Stephen Sharp to acquire the British  
merchandise residing in the Russian ports in  
the Baltic, that, in reply to a proposal of  
his, count Rumyantseff had informed him,  
that he must decline, under the existing  
circumstances, to enter into any negotiation  
for a renewal of the treaty of commerce  
with Great Britain.

The object of Mr. ROSE's MISSION,  
we are given to understand, is to propose  
to America a compensation for resigning  
the colonial carrying trade of France, by  
suspending our own navigation law in favor  
of America and permitting her to trade  
unrestrictedly in the produce of our West  
India islands.

November 10.

We feel great pleasure in announcing to  
the public the safe arrival of the homeward  
bound India fleet, under convoy of the  
Albion of 64 guns. They passed Plymouth  
yesterday last night, and we have no doubt  
reached the Downs early this morning.—  
The fleet left St. Helena on the 3d of Septem-  
ber.

General Whitelock was on Monday last  
under an arrest, preparatory to his trial  
by a court martial. The charge will be  
preferred against him by sir Samuel Ach-  
amy. They are 17.

The ships of the line going upon these  
secret expeditions are all in readiness for sailing.  
They are at Plymouth. The light  
infantry of the German legion commenced  
their march from Deal on Monday last for  
Portsmouth, where, it is supposed, they  
embark to proceed to Plymouth.

November 11.

NAPOLEON'S BLOCKADE.—We stated  
yesterday that a proclamation will be im-  
mediately signed by his majesty, declaring  
France, and every other country under her  
control and influence, in a state of siege,  
prohibiting all intercourse with her or them  
and forbidding all ships to enter her or  
their harbors, except such as have cleared  
first for a port in Great Britain, or a port  
in the colonies belonging to Great Britain.  
This is the strong measure which the pre-  
sent chancellor of the exchequer frequently  
urged during the late administration, as  
absolutely necessary to meet Bonaparte's  
blockading decree. We may therefore  
presume, that if it did not appear to some  
of his coadjutors as a measure of doubtful  
policy, it would have been long since ad-  
opted. It will, no doubt, cut off France  
from all intercourse with three quarters of  
the globe, and prevent her from receiving  
any of the commodities or produce of A-  
frica, Africa and America.

The only objection to the measure is the  
consequent injury to our trade; but this ob-  
jection is treated in the treasury journals as a  
mere chimera. "Our trade," they say  
"would suffer indeed if the articles in which  
we deal, if our own productions and the  
productions of our colonies were mere luxuries  
which nations might dispense with. But is  
not the fact? Are not the productions of the  
colonies absolutely necessary to the continent?  
Can Bonaparte prevent the continent from  
having them? Can any decree he can issue,  
reduce the people of the continent to dispense  
with the use of sugar, coffee, of cotton, of linen,  
indigo, of logwood, of drugs, of hardware, and  
a variety of other articles? He may render  
the introduction of them more difficult and the  
circulation of them more circuitous, but still  
they will reach every part of the continent.

But it may be said, if the continent will  
not do without the use of sugar, of coffee,  
cotton, of indigo, of logwood, &c. who's  
the great necessity for this measure? Be-  
cause neutral nations know that these articles  
the produce of our colonies are liable to sei-  
zure and confiscation in the enemy's ports—  
they therefore purchase them in the colonies  
of the enemy, and the enemy are thus sup-  
plied with them, not by the British ships nor  
the British colonies, but by American  
ships and by French and Spanish colonies. But  
we interdict that trade, if we say that no  
ship shall convey to a French port any colonial  
product but our own, we shall then oblige  
the continent to take them from us, the  
continent not being able as we have already stated  
do without them.

Now all this may be very fine logic but we  
say it is not fact. The inferences may be

true but unfortunately the premises are false.  
In the first place, the productions of our col-  
onies are not all articles absolutely necessary  
to the continent; and in the next place, if  
their circulation upon the continent be ren-  
dered more difficult and circuitous, they can-  
not circulate to the same extent, and with the  
same facility after as before the restraints. It  
follows therefore that the consumption will be  
less—but we trust the reduction will not be  
so great as the enemy expects. It is we fear,  
too much to attempt to prove that our trade  
will not suffer at all. (Globe.)

Sir Sydney Smith arrived on Monday even-  
ing at Plymouth, and immediately hoisted  
his flag on board the London of 98 guns.

His majesty is expected in town, this day  
to hold a private levy at privy council at the  
queen's palace.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a cabi-  
net council assembled at the foreign office.  
Their deliberations lasted until half after four.  
The members present were—the lord chan-  
cellor, earls Westmoreland and Camden, lords  
Hawkesbury and Mulgrave, and the chancellor  
of the exchequer. Earl Bathurst was ad-  
mitted to the coherence; from which it may be  
drawn, that it related to the rumored pro-  
ject of a general blockade, as the noble lord is  
at the head of the board of trade. After the  
council broke up, Mr. Wilberforce had an audience  
of the cabinet ministers.

Mr. G. H. Rose who is charged with a par-  
ticular mission to the government of the U.  
S. sailed on Monday (the 9th) from Lymington  
in the Statira frigate for the Chesapeake.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Monroe arrived at Norfolk on the 13th  
instant, in 28 days from London. The dis-  
patches for government came on by the mail  
yesterday.—Mr. Rose sailed two days before  
Mr. Monroe in a British frigate.

The ship Commerce, Capt. Crowdhill, of  
this port, was at Cowes the 16th October.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

In the House of Representatives this  
day, Mr. G. W. Campbell, after a few pre-  
fatory remarks, offered the following resolu-  
tion:

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways  
and means be instructed to inquire into the  
expediency of continuing for a limited  
time the duties on imported SALT, and  
of continuing for a limited time the law  
imposing the duties called the *Mediterranean  
Fund*; and that they have leave to  
report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M. Clay moved to strike out that  
part of the resolution relating to Salt.

This occasioned a debate of considerable  
length. Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Crow-  
dhill, Alston, Montgomery, Holmes,  
and Quincy, spoke in favor of that part  
of the resolution; and Messrs. Clay,  
Lloyd, Meason, Sloan, Findley, Stone,  
Upshur and Holland, against it.

The question was then taken on Mr.  
Clay's motion, by ayes and noes, and it  
was carried, ayes 78, noes 45.

Mr. Randolph spoke against the other  
part of the resolution (relative to the *Mediterranean  
Fund*) and Messrs. G. W. Campbell,  
Alston, Montgomery and S. M. S. (all members of the committee of ways  
and means) in favor of it. The question was  
taken on it by ayes and noes, and it was  
agreed to, ayes 107, noes 14.

From this your merchants will be able  
to form some opinion relative to the ex-  
pectations of our government as to Peace  
or War?

Mr. G. W. Campbell (who is chairman  
of ways and means) stated, that he under-  
stood it to be the wish of the secretary of  
the treasury that these taxes should be con-  
tinued. Mr. Randolph contended that no  
such wish was expressed in his official  
report, and he could not receive it from  
any other source.

In the course of this debate, Mr. M. Clay  
said that he had never been in any situ-  
ation, in doors or out of doors, where he had  
known so much wind: the house (he said)  
was continually pestered with long speeches  
and it seemed (he observed) as if some  
gentlemen thought no subject could be un-  
derstood until they had spoken on it more  
than once!

The committee of elections have reported  
that John Gulper (member from N.  
Carolina, whose seat is contested by the  
famous Duncan M'Farland) is not entitled  
to a seat in the house.

Arrived, United States schooner *Revenge*,  
Read, 38 days from Cherbourg, and 27 days  
from the land, with dispatches from our  
ministers in England and France. There had  
been an embargo at Cherbourg for six weeks,  
in consequence of the fitting out a frigate and  
brig, which had not yet sailed. Left at Cher-  
bourg brig Corn, Folger, of Boston; brig  
William, of Norfolk; ship Victor, of Ports-  
mouth, from New-York, under seizure

for having been in England. The brig Apol-  
lo, captain Vaughan, of Boston, sailed under  
convoy of the *Revenge*, by special permission,  
having on board Mr. BOUDOINE, American  
minister at the court of Madrid,  
with his family and suit. Dr. Bullus, who is  
the bearer of dispatches has proceeded for  
Washington. The *Revenge* has suffered in  
the late gales on the coast very severely, and  
has come here almost a wreck. On the 27th  
ult. her guns were thrown overboard, to save  
the vessel and lives. New York post.

Virginia Legislature.  
LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

The legislature was engaged on Satur-  
day in electing a counsellor of state; and a  
brigadier general.

The candidates for the first were, Geo.  
W. Smith, Skelton Jones, esquire, Dr.  
Wardlaw and Dr. Upshaw, of this city;  
and Mr. Mallory of Elizabeth City coun-  
ty. The result of the three first ballots,  
was the striking off from the list Messrs.  
Jones, Upshaw and Wardlaw; it being a  
rule of the house, that the candidate lowest  
on the last ballot should be struck from the  
next. After the 4th ballot, Mr. Johnston,  
chairman of the committee for counting the  
votes reported to the house, that the votes  
were, for Charles K. Mallory 94, George  
W. Smith 93, and that there was one bal-  
lot for Samuel K. Mallory. If this vote  
was allowed to Mr. C. K. Mallory, he had  
a majority of the whole, and was of course  
elected. On motion, it was determined  
that this ballot should not be counted for  
Mr. Charles K. Mallory. Two other  
ballots were subsequently held:

MALLORY. G. W. SMITH.

Fifth ballot 94

94

Sixth ballot 93

95

So that George W. Smith was elected  
counsellor.

In the election of a brigadier general  
colonel Chamberlayne of New Kent, major  
William Wirt and colonel John Mayo  
of this city, were nominated candidates.  
It was generally conceded that the contest  
lay between the two former. A consider-  
able degree of discussion took place on  
the qualifications of these two candidates.  
The result of the ballot was,

Chamberlayne 100, Wirt 76, Mayo 6.

So that Mr. Chamberlayne is elected bri-  
gadier general, in the room of gen. White,  
resigned.

On Monday the house resolved itself in  
to a committee of the whole on the state  
of the commonwealth, when the following  
resolution underwent considerable discus-  
sion:

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this commit-  
tee, that the petition of John H. Winder,  
praying that he may be authorized to re-  
move from the state of Maryland into this  
state, certain slaves which he holds in right  
of his wife, and which were during her in-  
fancy and before her intermarriage with the  
petitioner, removed from this state by  
her guardian, into the state of Maryland is  
reasonable.

After much discussion, the following re-  
solution was moved by Mr. Strother and  
adopted by the committee.

*Resolved*, As the opinion of this commit-  
tee, that the law passed in 1805, prohib-  
iting the introduction of slaves into this state  
be repealed so far as it prevents the admis-  
sion of slaves, which any inhabitant of this  
state becomes entitled to by descent, devise  
or marriage.

The committee then rose and the Speaker  
resumed the chair. When two amend-  
ments were introduced; to substitute "the  
25th January 1806" instead of "in the year  
1805" and to introduce the word "should"  
before the word "be"—the question was  
then taken on the resolution thus amended  
and carried in the affirmative, Ayes 87—  
Noses 73.

Mr. Preston offered the following reso-  
lution:

*Resolved*, That so much of the go-  
vernors communication as relates to the  
road from the highest point of navigation  
on the Kenhawa to the highest point of  
navigation on the James river, together  
with the documents relating thereto, be re-  
ferred to a select committee with leave to  
report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. W. Pope of Powhatan offered cer-  
tain resolutions relative to the general go-  
vernment, which were ordered to lie on  
the table.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from on board my Packet, on Sa-  
turday night last, lying at Berry's wharf, in  
the Eastern Branch,

One small Bale of Goods,

Containing the following Articles, viz.

ONE piece of superfine black Broadcloth,  
containing ten and half yards—one ditto  
Brown Holland—five pieces narrow Black Rib-  
bon—three pounds of all-colored Thread—two  
pounds of Blue ditto.—Whoever will detect  
the Thief, and secure the Goods so that the  
owner may get them again, shall receive the  
above reward.

Joseph Johnson,  
Master of the City Packet.  
December 18.

Ms. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the  
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising  
Bails, and will continue them as heretofore.  
Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have  
children to be instructed, will please to send  
them as soon as possible, so as to give them  
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as  
he intends to have an Exhibition at the  
conclusion of his school for their amusement  
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the valuable  
FERRY in Prince George's county,  
opposite to the town of Alexandria, together  
with about fifty acres of Land in a high  
state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres  
of which are in timothy and more could be  
converted into meadow at a small expence—  
on which there is also a valuable fishing land-  
ing. The purchaser may be accommodated  
with boats and hands for conducting the ferry  
advantage. There are on the premises, a  
handsome and commodious House well calcu-  
lated for a tavern, with convenient out buildings,  
viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—  
For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,  
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3.

2aw

NOTICE.

A meeting of the President and Direc-  
tors of the Little River Turnpike Com-  
pany, on the 21st November, 1807,

Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional  
shares do make a fifth payment to the Treas-  
urer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each  
share by them respectively subscribed, on or  
before the 25th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's  
hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th  
of December next, to receive proposals for  
making two miles of the Little River Turn-  
pike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,  
Treasurer.

Nov. 24.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

### HORWELL'S Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street, Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25

d6m.

#### DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

### Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundred and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the Ravensworth Tract of Land.—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,  
Wm. Dencale,  
Geo. Summers,  
Thomson Mason,  
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8.

ts

### LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber;  
100 bbls. New England rum,  
50 boxes mould candles,  
100 sides sole leather,  
50 quintals cod fish,  
20 casks cheese,  
20 boxes chocolate.

### IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,  
3 bales plains,  
2 do. Kendal cottons,  
100 doz. English sewing twine,  
1500 sides red sole leather,  
10 chests young hyson tea,  
20 pipes Holland gin,  
6 do. Bordeaux brandy,  
6 hds. New England rum,  
200 boxes brown soap,  
50 do. mould candles,  
50 do. chocolate,  
30 do. Havana sugar,  
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,  
Half barrel and kegs beef,  
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,  
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,  
6000 lb. Gofhen Cheese 1st quality  
1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,  
30 half chests & boxes  
Imperial,  
Young Hyson, & } TEAS  
Hyson-skin,  
4 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,  
40 bls. Rye Whiskey,  
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior  
quality,  
70 lb. Nutmegs,  
50 dozen London Mustard,  
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,  
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,  
30 boxes Soap,  
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candies,  
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
5 cwt. Zante Currants,  
Raisins in boxes and casks,  
Pearl and hulled Barley,  
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26

d

ALMANACS for 1808,  
Just published and for sale, by  
Cotton and Stewart.

### Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria,  
THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, Cash'r.

Dec. 16. cote.

### TO LEASE,

For one or more Years,

The Store-Houses formerly occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting room with a fire place, and a small lodging room below stairs, a large bale room above and a spacious bale house near the store house, in good order—fire wood and stableage for one or two horses may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park will board one or two young men.—For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade.

At Broadfield.

December 17. law 71

### PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

A N elegant SQUARE OF GROUND, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.

November 19. cots

### Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 10. dts

### A valuable Mill Seat

For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises, about four miles from Alexandria, on the side of the turnpike road leading to Winchester, between the ford of Holmes's run and the trough hill.

THE fall of water as has been levelled by two different men, is made by one of them a little over and by the other something under thirty feet, is accommodated with four and one quarter acres of land for the buildings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the head and tail race and also for the dam.

The terms are—One fourth ready money, the remainder in equal payments of three, six, and nine months. A title will be made when all the payments are completed—This sale is authorised by a decree of the court of chancery of Virginia, and the title will be made by the subscriber in consequence thereof.

William Hartshorne,

Receiver of the effects of John Sutton and John Mandeville, under the order of the Chancellor of Virginia.

December 2. dts

### FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE be-

longing to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Miller.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

### Valuable Property for Sale,

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. law

### ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street Alexandria;  
Has just received for sale, a large supply  
FAMILY BIBLIES.

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton  
Rags. A copy of above.

Nov. 27. 31w1

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

WATER STREET ACADEMY.

A two-story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly sit-  
uated, and lately occupied by the Rev. J. P.  
Foster.—Terms of sale or rent will be very in-  
moderate.

L. LEWIS.

September 29.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.  
GRAND LOTTERY,  
BALTIMORE.

At the Ven-

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12 bales T

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15 do. M  
15 pipes  
5 do. 40  
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2 do. fir  
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6 do. br  
20 bags p  
15 do. po  
10 chest  
10 do. hy  
5 do. in  
100 bags g  
150 kegs  
50 do. gr  
30 do. ra  
7200 lbs. b  
5 kegs s

Also the following late Publications.

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct.  
Mease's geological view of the U. States.

Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo.  
bonnet boards; fullers' press boards, &c. &c.

Novice of St. Dominic, by Miss Owen  
son

Margaretta, by a young lady of Phila.  
Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of G

rick; Steuben's military discipline;  
maritime law; pieces of Irish history;  
W. J. Mac Nevan, &c.

For sale by the dozen.

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lec-  
sons; Murray's English reader; introduc-  
to reading; Columbian orator; looking-g  
for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammar;  
school dictionaries; assorted; spelling books;  
primers; slates; playing and message car-  
ing powder; boult boards, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

A large stock of ready-made bibles, books  
of various sizes; blank account books rule  
and bound to any given pattern, at a short  
price.

Customer 5.

Nov. 29.

ALMA

PRINTED DAILY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
For the Proprietor.